SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2, 1845.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Cambria has performed the extraordinary The Camoria mas performed the extraordinary feat of crossing from Liverpool to Boston, via Halifax, in eleven days and nine hours. She brings English papers to the 19th July. We are indebted to the Boston and New York journals for very copious extracts. We have glanced over our files to the 19th July; but we see very few references made to American affairs. Mr. Everett is to sail on the 4th September. Mr. McLane's appointment is received with great courtesy by the London papers, and by eat of crossing from Liverpool to Boston, via Hali-September. Mr. McLane's appointment is received with great courtesy by the London papers, and by one of them is pronounced to be the harbinger of

ar between." Of Oregon and Texas, little is said. most remarkable passage about Oregon which we have met with, is in the London " Morning hronicle" of July 14th. It is drawn forth by an icle in the last "Edinburgh Review," which we we not seen. The speculations of the "Chronicle" self are put forth in a sufficiently bold and braggart

fessed, in a lofty tone; yet it will have no effect in from the "Cincinnati Gazette," (decided whig,) as making us abate one tittle of our own rights. Had a proof that the minority mean to "deport them, not the Chronicle better call in M. Guizot and his selves with propriety, patriotism, and a due sense of

down by its worshipful rulers, or by the factors of its representatives, to the highest bidder."

The "Chronicle" is unjust enough to confound the firm spirit of the people of Texas with the blunders of their government; and because President Jones SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2, 1845.

WORKING-MEN'S ADDRESS.

We most cheerfully give place to Mr. Norris's questing," "hard bargaining," and all the choice address to the Democratic Association of this city.

Exercise to the Democratic Association of this city.

Exercise to the London Chronicle. Perhaps there never was a negotiation between two people connected to the London Chronicle. But the orator might have enlarged the scope ducted upon more liberal, and even lofty terms, than of his reflections to great advantage. He has the one in question. The Texians have nobly contaight his auditors most of their privileges: he might have enforced their other duties. In this great and prove ourselves worthy of their attachment and conee country, every white man is equal. The hon-fidence. The charge of bargaining lies more and emoluments of office are within the reach properly at the door of the British commissioner every American; and, with the exception of a He, indeed, desired to make the best terms for Engw naturalized citizens, even the road to the high- land that his means could command. He indecently station in the republic-the presidency-is open interfered with our negotiations, in order to make a to all.

Our annals also show there is no distinction which is not accessible to the working-man. This exemplified by the cases of Franklin, of Roger "Texas was for sale," and might be "knocked down" an, and of a multitude of others. With these to the "highest bidder;" and we are to be punished slitted rights open to all, it becomes the working- for our success, by the maledictions of the British and to make up by his own energy of character for the deficiencies which early life may have brought the foundation may have withheld her richst treasures from him; but he should, by his subttant."

To us access, by the matericuous of the British press. By this time, we hope that the "Chronicle" has lost all sense of "uncertainty" about the point him. Education may have withheld her richst treasures from him; but he should, by his subttant."

st treasures from all, out a should, by his sol.

We see in the London "League" of July 12th, lenied him in his youth. He should educate himanother movement in which we may be indirectly concerned. The delegates of the Zoll-Verein states action, and profit by the glorious oppor- are about to assemble at Carlsruhe. The "League" nes of advancement which his country secures states that "there is a project on foot to revise and him. It is thus the working-man becomes that settle their tariff for the next three years; and this is the time which the German governments, apparently powerless against the all-ruling influence of CHEROKEE AFFAIRS. the manufacturers, are understood to have chosen We have received No. 4 of the series of papers for raising the existing duties on several most im-"An Adopted Indian," which embraces a graphic tory of the execution of the Cherokee treaty of ton twist, linen yarn and stuffs, and woollen and 835-36, so far as it has progressed. It was in- worsted yarns. It further appears, from the Ger-1835-36, so far as it has progressed. It was no made for publication this evening, but has been man papers, that the temporary iron duties imposed last year are to be made permanent, if not re-established. for the mass of interesting foreign news which has lished on an increased scale." The "League" ssed upon us by the arrival of the steam-ship states that Prussia has it in her power to prevent this introduction of a higher protective system for the benefit of the manufacturers, but is doubtful whether she will risk her popularity with the Zoll-Verein, by opposing the proposition. It adds:

esting to us. It relates to the fact said to have been stated by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, in the fol-

searched since the conclusion of the treaty at Washington had been very considerable, and that the utmost cordulity and good feeling existed between the American squadron on the coast of Africa and our own."

There must be a mistake in this statement.

Either the reporter has misunderstood the minister or the minister must have been misinformed. Fo the present, we make no other comment upon the matter, than to publish the following communication rom an officer of the navy, who was for some time

from an officer of the navy, who was for some time in our squadron on the coast of Africa:

"In reply to your communication of this morning, I have to say that the remarks made by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, on the 8th of July last, have evidently been misreported, or the word search has not the same meaning in England as with us on this side of the Atlantic.

"What, in naval parlance, with us, is called boarding, they may tall searching; and hence may have arisen the mistake in terms.

"It is usual on the high seas for cruisers to board or speak every vessel they may fall in with. And

"It is usual on the high seas for cruisers to board or speak every vessel they may fall in with. And the boarding of a foreign vessel is done in this way: Permission is first asked and obtained; the boarding officer alone leaves the boat, while the crew remains alongside. He asks the name of the captain—where from, and where bound—the cargo—what news, if any—and if in want of any assistance. All this is inserted in what is called the boarding-book, and signed by the heading officer. Such occurrences are conseried in what is called the boarding-book, and signed by the boarding officer. Such occurrences are constantly taking place on the coast, as well in regard to ours as to English merchant vessels; and this, no doubt, is what Sir Robert alludes to in his remarks. "The greatest harmony prevailed between the officers of the British and American equadrons; and our intercourse with them in port is by me remembered with great pleasure. I do not recollect, for nearly two years that I was attached to our African squadron, that I ever heard of any of our vessels being searched. If they were, I did not know of it.

"AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY."

We have no room to spare for comments upon the

We have no room to spare for comments upon the other portions of the intelligence, in which the Uniites are not directly concerned-such as the attempt to shake off the Jesuits in France; the blow at the pride and interests of England in New Zeal- tions, in certain proportions. Under this monatrous which, though the event was perpetrated on the -two of the old institutions, and three new ones

The "Morning Chronicle" speaks, it must be con-

making us abate one tittle of our own rights. Had not the Chronicie better call in M. Guizot and his selves with propriety, partroitism, and a due sense of "balance of power," to aid in controlling our "prepanderance" in Oregon?

Neither is this journal sparing of its attacks upon the United States. In its number of the 16th July, it lashes us over the shoulders of Texas. It would be difficult to find anything which has transpired in relation to Texas, more filliberal towards her people, or towards us, than the following caricature:

"It is a yet uncertain whether Texas shall be politically anything which has transpired in relation to Texas, smore filliberal towards her people, or towards us, than the following caricature:

"It is a yet uncertain whether Texas shall be politically anything where the ween Vanke and Texas in the brother. Never were the is already strong between the brother. Never were the is already strong between the brother. Never were the is already strong between the brother. Never were the is already strong between the brother. Never were the in a strong the control of the people of the seed of th pic, or towards us, than the following caricatures:

"It is as yet uncertain whether Texas shall be politically annexed to Brother Jonathan; but decidedly the moral an anexation or similitade is already strong between the broth stronger marks of fraternity than the wear branch and individual profit. It is quite evident that the ellipstions were given, although they recived the money, and the ebligations was held by strongers to the frault. It is too late. We tried all in our powers than the Texas, and their successive freedents, have been for some years, and trunced towards any great or particle end, so much in the extreme that the Texas, and their successive freedents, have been for some years, and trunced towards uncersaive freedents, have been for some years, and their successive freedents, have been for some year

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Albert G. Jewett, and any of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 19th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. Argolf of the United States, dated at Panama, June 29th. Argolf of the United States, and the Panama at June 29th. He left Mr. Argolf of the United States, and the Panama at June 29th. Argolf of the United States of the Writing States of the United States, and the Panama at June 29th. Argolf of the United States of the Writing States of the United States of the United States o tranger, as the route from Chagres to Panama.

At Chagres it is very unhealthy; and no person should attempt to remain there, even for one night, as follows: although many do stop there for days. But at Having for Gorgona it is high and healthy, and persons can remain there with entire safety. Their accommoda-Soston, to be sure; but persons, by taking matesses with them, to use in the boats, and at stopping-places, and by exercising proper care, can oss the isthmus in three days, with perfect security to their persons and property, and without endangering their health, or meeting with any very extraordinary fatigue or inconvenience, and may thereby save a sea voyage of at least eight thousand

At Panama there is a very good public-house, kept by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Jewett says it is very important that vessels should be in regular communi-cation between the United States and the Pacific by this route, and that the vessels sent by the government to Chagres should communicate with Panama be-fore leaving that place There is no obstacle to pre-vent a vessel waiting at Chagres. The anchorage is good; and there is very little danger of any shipe dragging their anchors. The officers and men are not exposed to any danger from disease, unless they unnecessarily remain on shore. The On-ka-

hy-e only remained about three hours.

When Mr. J. arrived at Panama, he found Colonel Pickett, late charge to Peru, and three or four other officers and gentlemen, waiting there the arrival of the On-ka-hy-e, or some other American vessel, to take them to the United States, having despatches, &c., for the government at Washington. Thes gentlemen must now wait till the 26th instant, certainly, and then probably take passage in an Eng-Jamaica, and from thence obtain a passage as they can. A messenger can go from Chagres to Panama and return in four days; but a vessel should remain six days at Chagres, to give passengers on the Pacific fair notice and time to arrive thereafter at Cha-

ment to assist in establishing a line of communi-cation between the Pacific and the United States, which may be available, and answer the purposes intended.

The last whis legislature of Ohio has aignalize itself by palming upon the State a new and general system of banking, distributed through its secand the state of the control of the and, &c. But there is one portion of the news, system, it is said that several banks have taken refuge as, there cannot be a rational doubt. We fear, therefore that the proposal of the Edinburgh Review is to give up to the United States the Pacific coast, from at least the 32d degree, which divides the two Californias, to the 48th. With such a probable extension of United States there is the Californias, to the 48th. With such a probable extension of United States the restriction to the Californias, to the 48th. With such a probable extension of United States the restriction of the Californias, to the 48th. With such a probable extension of United States territory to the softwest, we cannot see the least necessful feoris of the colonial of fee to nullify New Zesland as a colony, and act step-mother to its Australaming the successful efforts of the colonial of the to nullify New Zesland as a colony, and act step-mother to its Australaming the successful efforts of the colonial of the alternative that the successful efforts of the colonial of the to nullify New Zesland as a colony, and act step-mother to its Australaming siters, we still think England destined to take a large share in the trade of the Pacific; and to this the possession of eseports, and such a group of the colonial of the colonial of the colonial of the alternative that the successful efforts of the colonial of the colonial of the colonial of the colonial of the successful efforts of the colonial of the colonial of the alternative that the successful efforts of the colonial of the alternative that the colonial of the colonial of

man in the United States. He regrets that he ton, &c., enter more fully into detail than any could not have been a week, instead of a day, in ma-king the passege. Many of the trees were bearing geographical than a geological sketch. Fortunately, fruit, growing in the most luxuriant manner. The it is well adapted for popular reading, and we forest bordering on Chagres river is very beautiful.

therefore draw on it largely this evening. Mr.

He never had travelled a distance of sixty-five miles

Stockton says, that, on an analysis by Dr. Haughton, which afforded so much to interest and excite a the State geologist of Michigan, and Dr. McClintock, the assayer of the mint at Philadelphia, specimens of the copper ore found in the district yielder

"Having found leisure, since the receipt of your letter through Doctor Jones, to make an analysis of the copper ore from Lake Superior to which it releas, it adords me into parts of the ore contains of interest of the ore contains of the

"Carbonic acid, &c 5.50 = \ 3.8! carb. acid,"

"Carbonic acid, &c 5.50 = \(\) 1.50 water.

"They say that the mass of the ore is a perazide of copper, producing a rich blue color with aqua ammonia, which the producing a rich blue color with aqua ammonia, which the produced fails to do. The sine carbonate of copper continuous colors and seems to dip into its interpretation of the specimen, and seems to dip into its interpretation of the specimen and seems to portion of water, and you will continue the single continue acid with the carbonic acid, &c. - 5.69 being discovered, they are assumed to have been the carbonic acid of the blue carbonate, and the water necessarily associated with it.

"I send you the pure metallic copper precipitated from a solution of 90 grains parts of the cre; it weighs 3b grains parts, and is therefore equal to 70 parts in 100.

"The absence of iron, sulphur, &c., adds greatly to the value of the ore, by rendering the smelting mitch easier, and insuring a better article when smelted." Dated February 4, 1845.

From the report of Mr. J. B. Campbell, (one of the United States assistent agents for the mines, dated Chicago, December 4, 1844, and describing the country between the portage of Kewetna point to the river Brulé, and thence to the Missiasippi river, via the St. Croix.) we extract as follows:

"The severity of the weather and lateness of the season prevented as thorough an examination of the country between the portage of Foint Keweena and the Ontonson as I could have wished, but I find the mineral veins which passed under my observation equal to those of Foint Keween and possed under my observation equal to those of Foint Keweena in apparent richness. The mouths of most of the rivers throughout this distance of coast, (45 miles,) are closed throughout the summer months (at low stages of water) by shifting sands, which romain during low periods of water, and are renoved during the spring and aurunn freshets, so as to admit the entrance of barges of small size. After passing these obstructions, however, many of the streams afford the complex of the company and aurunn freshets, so as to admit the entrance of barges of small size. After passing these obstructions, however, many of the streams afford.

"The severity of the weather and lateness of the season prevented as thorough an examination of the country between the portage of Foint Kewetna and the Ontonson as to could have wished, but I find the mineral vein the section will authorize it, propellers may be employed with great advantage. "In reference to the fortage at thirty miles. They pass the Portage. "Whenever the mineral and agricultural productions of frost excellent with great and agricultural productions of first section will authorize it, propellers may be employed with great advantage. "In reference to the fortage at their productions of first section will authorize it, productions of the entering where the mineral and agricultural productions of the portage. "Whenever the mineral and agricultural productions of the rectage. "In reference to the fort "The severity of the weather and lateness of the season prevented as therough an examination of the country between the portage of froint Keweena and the Omisson as I could have wished; but I find the mineral mount of the country between the portage of froint Keweena and the Omisson as I could have wished; but I find the mineral mounts of the passed under my observation equal to those of Point Keween in apparent richness. The mouths of most of the rivers throughbuit this distance of coast, (55 miles) are closed throughout the summer months (at low stages of water, and are removed during the spring and autumn freshets, so as to admit the entrance of barges of small size. After passing these obstructions, however, many of the streams after aufficient water for small boats for a distance of from five to twelve miles inland. The soil upon the coast, and for a titance of two to three miles into the interior is generally sandy, and of indifferent character. After passing this distance, the country assumbs a greater elevation, (the timber, maple, principally,) and the soil becomes of good quality for cultivation—the prevailing character a safety leam, excepting where the ranges of trap-rock occur, where it be comes of superior quality, and produces well, as far as experiments have seem made.

"On the superior quality and produces well, as far as experiments have seem made of considered and the sum of consi

and has a width of about fifty yards for a short distance. In consequence of shifting sands at its mouth, the entrance is rails.

"At "Grand Marsis," which lies between Agate and Eagle the bar, the water deepens, and the course of the stream, for several lands harbors, and about twenty miles from the extremity of the bar, the water deepens, and the current is moderate for the distance of a mile, when it becomes severit and forms a succession of updis for a distance of fifty miles; when the current again becomes more gentle, the stream contracted in also noticed; and at Eagle harbor, distinct veins of the metal in this sheets were rent again becomes more gentle, the stream contracted in also noticed; and at Eagle harbor, distinct veins of the metal in this sheets were considered by the stream contracted in also noticed; and at Eagle harbor, distinct veins of the metal in this sheets were sheet and the vein of viging width, and very crooked, winding its way through lew vein any lations, covered with alder Language, and the vein adversaries to be along the vein and was traced some.

distance of twenty miles is northwest; after which, changes to the southwest for nearly its whole distance to the Mississippi. The first twenty miles the current is moderate and the water shallow, with a width of fifty to one hundred yards; and the land bordering the stream, from one-eighth to half a mile on either side, marshy, and covered with wild rice in abundance, backed by tamarack and cedar swamps. After passing the Macegan, which enters from the east, the whole aspect of the country changes—the bottoms are higher, and the timber burr oak, ash, elm, &c., and the soil of good fair quality. Occasionally, the bottoms are subject to inundation by extreme freshets, but generally they are fit for all the purposes of agriculture to the Mississippi. No rock appears in place, upon the St. Cruix, until within about ten miles of Kettle river, where red sand rock occurs; and after passing a short distance, trap-rock is seen, with strong evidences of carrying mineral veins.

"This rock appears at many points between the place he form mentioned and the falts or grand rapids of the St. Croix, which is the head of steamboat navigation. The proprietor.

Mr. James Purinton, who owns the mills at this point, showed a semany specimens of the sulphure of copper, which he found in that vicinity; and I have no doubt that the entire country from Keweran point, running in a southwestern direction, to the place above mentioned will be found to abound in the ores of copper, of great practical value."

Mr. Geo, N. Saunders, another assistant to Mr. J. Stockton, was charged with "the examination of country immediately bordering on Lake Superior, and the Little Montreal, Eagle, and Trap rivers; and from his report we learn that—

"On the lake shore, near the entrance to Copper harbor, on the eastern side, was a rich column of green carbonates; the small of the case of the State min and the Little Montreal, Eagle, and Trap rivers; and from his report we learn that—

"On the lath of water, are dead of the such season of the such season

at very rich spoocer, there are Indian old fields of the control of the land, nearly one hundred feet anovered the land, nearly one hundred feet anovered the land the land

melting.

"At Iron river-I obtained some pieces of ore, of a superioual tv. which came from the Forcupine mountains. This

at Philadelphia, it will be seen to yield 70 per cent. of pure metal.

"Basing this conglomerate coast, on the south, is a dike of trap-rock, corresponding with it in direction and dip; and similar veius will no doubt be found traversing this range, and extending across the peninsula of 'Keweens point."

"After rounding the point, and arriving at the 'Little' or Lower Montreal river, which is about six miles from the extreme end, the country has a decided metalliferous character; and veins of native copper interspersed in the rock, and also those of an earthy green carbonate nature, were

ners' liver) has suit is well-mought miles west of the Saulit de Ste. Marie.

"As no miterial of any extent has ever been found to exist in the red sandstone formation upon Lake Superior, and this constituting the principal rock along the shore, it does not seem alrange that no metal was found here and the company obliged to abandon their undertaking. We saw mear the mouth of this river, traces of a stallen saterprise, which was an adversa and the weather—sentence of a stallen saterprise, which was a said the weather—sentence of a stallen saterprise, on the stallen saterprise, and the weather—sentence of a stallen saterprise, on the sater of the country.

"No doubt is now untertained of the superior richness of the ores, and their abundant quantities, upon the shores of the lake, several first of the black oxide and green carbon ate have been raised at Copper harbor, and also of the vein of silver and copper at kagle river; and large forces are about to be placed upon the works by the different companies early in the spring, when before the close of the ensuing season, returns of metal will no doubt be made to the agency, at the disposal of the government.

"Coal was nowhere met with in our explorations, and, believe, has not yet been found in the vicinity of the mineral lands upoff Leke Superior. This may somewhat retard the operations of smelling immediately at the miner, until a cannal is cut around the fails of the St. Mary, when vessels can pass through from the lower lakes. At the Sault Ste. Marie great facilities are offered for the execution of furnaces and the reduction of the ores, the water power being equal to any found in the country, and where vessels have perfect secess to, can land coal and other necessaries, and return with the metal to a market. The crystalized carbonate of lime is found in many places upon the lake, and, being an excellent flux, will slid the process of smelting; and timber for charcoal is in sumferient quantities all along its borders."

ers of the "Union" are sufficient to give them a general idea of the mineral wealth of this interesting

The Cherogers.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, of the 12th instant, states that there is to be a meeting of the delegates of the old settlers and treaty parties of the Cherokee nation at Fort Smith on the 8th instant, at which, we understand, the superintendent, Captain W. Armstrong, and the Cherokee agent, Gov. Butler, will be present. The object of the meeting is, as we learn, to press upon the attention of government the early settlement of the difficulties existing among the Cherokees. The same paper says, "General Jesup, Captain Collins, and Captain Armstrong, passed through this city this week. Captain Armstrong had with him the moneys out of which he pays the Indian annulties, &c. General Jesup visits Forts Smich and Gibson, on a tour of review of the United States forts."

Mr. Gansevoort Melville, secretary of the American legation at London, is to go out in the Great Western to-day, Mr. McLane and his family having already embarked in the steamer from Boston.
Mr. Melville is a grandson of Thos. Melville, who was a leader of the Boston Tea Party, and also of General Gansevoort, who is conspicuous in the ing already embarked in the steamer from Boston. Mr. Melville is a grandson of Thos. Melville, who was a leader of the Boston Tea Party, and also of General Ganaevoort, who is conspicuous in the military annals of those days. He rendered distinguished service to the democratic party as an orator, during the last presidential campaign, and has received his present appointment without solicitation, and, we suppose, as a recognition of those services. He handled the "Evening Post" and its associates rather roughly on the Texas question, and so incurred the displeasure of a portion of his party.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 31.

Democratic Association .- The monthly meeting of the above association will be held in the hall of the Franklin engine-house, on Monday evening next, (August 4.) at 74 o clock. C. W. C. DUNNINGTON,

WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

THE third academic year of this institution will commence on the first Monday in September. In order, however, to obviate the difficulty and delay incident to the formation of new classes, and especially to the examination and proper disposition of new pupils, after the duties of the school have been formally resumed, parents are earnestly requested to send their sons as early as possible in the week preceding the first day of September. A daily attendance by the pupils during this week, of from two to three hours, will greatly facilitate future operations, and obviate much subsequent loss of time.

The department of modern languages, lately vacated by the removal of Mr. Girault, has been intrusted to Professor Dovilliers, a graduate of the University of Paris, and a teacher of experience. This gentleman will also give instruction in drawing and painting. Specimens of his performance, and of that of some of his late pupils in these desirable accomplishments, may be seen at the residence of the subscriber, corner of 18th and 1 streets.

Six young gentlemen can be received in the family of the principal, of which Professor Dovilliers will be a member, and in which, as far as practicable, the French language will be the medium of conversational intercourse.

Parents residing beyond the limits of the city, either within the District or elsewhere, who may desire for their sons an opportunity of enjoying, in the prosecution of their studies, the amgular advantages peculiar to the metropolis for developing and stimulating the intellectual powers, as well as for acquiring varied useful information, may be made acquainted with the character of the High School by consulting any of the gentlemen whose names are appended, and of whom all (except those marked with an asterisk) either now have, or have recently had, sons among its pupils.

The terms for boarders will be \$225 for the academic year, payable semi-aumually, and always in advance.

dvance.

This sum will be in full for board, lodging, washing, and tuition in all the branches taught in the school, except the Spanish, Italian, German, and Hebrew Labourges.

*Gen. John P. Van Neas

*Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State

*Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury

Gov. Wickliffe, Iato Postmaster General

Col. W. Neaton

Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A.

Gen. T. S. Jesup, U. S. A.

Dr. J. M. Brodhead

Joseph S. Wilson, e.g.

*Hon. W. L. Dayton, U. S. S.

Com. T. Apc. Jones, U. S.N.

Major T. L. Smith

Col. J. L. Edwards

Gen. Walter Jones

Gen. Walter Jones

A. O. Dayton, esq., 4th Aud.

Philip R. Fendall, esq.

George W. Davis, esq.

P. S. Copies of the prospectus, containing a full REFERENCES.

P. S. Copies of the prospectus, containing a full exposition of the course of instruction and system of discipline, with numerous testimonials, may be EDWIN ARNOLD, A. M., D. C. L.,

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100 kego best quality new cut nails, at 4j cents

A MERICAN HARDWARE HOUSE-Just

per pound
Willson's kaughphy mills, 25 cents; such as other
stores sell at 624 cents